

The Intelligencer.

The Senatorial Coup d'Etat Yesterday.

The Democratic members of the Legislature had no idea of electing two United States Senators yesterday, but a Republican member who was posted remarked as the joint assembly was taking its seat, "Look out for fun to-day." And, sure enough, there was fun.

The Republicans had come to an understanding several nights ago, in a little quiet caucus held at the Grant House, that whenever they could get in their work to advantage they would go solid for Henry G. Davis and Frank Hereford, as a choice of evils among the Democratic candidates.

They picked out these two men because of their desire to stem the Confederate tide that has been running rampant in this State since the nominations at Charleston last June. Both of them have Union antecedents, (one was a Union soldier), and to this fact they owe their election. They were yesterday elected by the Republicans. But for the Republicans it is doubtful whether either of them would have finally succeeded.

By the same reasoning Messrs. Price and Faulkner, and especially Mr. Faulkner, owe their defeat to their Confederate antecedents, and more particularly to the fact that it seemed as if no politician, Democrat or Republican, was to have any status hereafter in West Virginia unless he could show a Confederate record. Mr. Faulkner carried the business too far by letting the public know that he had written all of Stonewall Jackson's reports. That boast became an offense in the nostrils of many Democrats and of all the Republicans. Union people of all shades have been infuriated with that sort of stuff. They want no more of it.

It is thus that every excess brings on its natural reaction. The Confederate element among the Democracy had their day in the fall election. They carried everything before them at Charleston last summer and filled the State ticket all most solid with Confederates. The people made a note of the fact at the time. Union Democrats swallowed the dose with many wry faces, reserving their displeasure for a suitable occasion, and the Republicans were easily educated up to the point of voting for a Union Democrat in order to get even with those greedy followers of the lost cause.

When the time came yesterday at which the Republican vote would elect Messrs. Davis and Hereford they received it, Senator Scott leading off, as the color bearer, for the long term, and Delegate Riley, of Jackson county, for the short term; and thus the job was done. When the Democracy saw that they were being beautifully hoisted by the Republican petard they became completely demoralized, so much so as to lose control of their organization, and were compelled to fall in with the tide and change their votes to Davis and Hereford.

The result was of course the talk of the town yesterday, and generally speaking people of all shades of politics are satisfied, mainly for the reason given, the same reason that actuated the Republicans in making a choice among the Democratic candidates. It is thought that a timely rebuke has been administered to the Stars and Bars element. Hereafter they may probably go slower.

Passage of the Electoral Bill.

The House of Representatives after a running debate of ten minute speeches yesterday passed the Electoral Bill just as it came from the joint committee of fifteen, by the decisive vote of 191 to 86. The whole number of votes in a full House is 253, so that within 16 votes of the whole number were polled. The Democrats have 151 members of the present House, the Republicans 107, and the Liberals and Independents 3, and there are 2 vacancies. The negative vote yesterday is made up of both parties, but principally of Republicans, and it is unexpectedly large. A great pressure has been exerted in the last two or three days to swell the opposition to the bill, but it has passed notwithstanding, and the fact is a matter, as we believe, for public congratulation. Our neighbor, Capt. Danford, of the Belmont district, voted against it, as did also Dr. Wallace of the adjoining district in Pennsylvania.

In view of the almost certainty that the bill will become a law by the approval of the President we may appropriately refer to its leading provisions. In brief, it creates a commission of 15 persons to adjust all points in dispute touching the Presidential election. Five of these persons are to be Senators (3 Republicans and 2 Democrats), five are to be members of the House (3 Democrats and 2 Republicans), and five are to be Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Next Tuesday is the day set for the selection of the members of the Commission by the Senate and House, and on that day also the four Justices will choose their fifth member. On the Thursday following the two houses are to meet in Joint Assembly and the President of the Senate is to open and tellers are to count the electoral votes received from the various States. All the disputed returns are to be referred to the Commission without debate, and the decision of this Commission is to govern save in cases of concurrent dissent by the two Houses, voting separately. But its decision is not to bar either candidate for President or Vice President from proceeding in the Courts of the United States to ascertain his rights to either of those offices in case he sees fit to seek this remedy. In other words, the Commission has no powers of its own to settle the Presidential difficulty. It simply makes decisions for the Senate and House to affirm or dissent from. It cannot bind their action nor that of the candidates. The bill only opens the way for an agreement as to the constitutional method of disposing, by the Senate and House, of the votes in dispute. This is the all-important point gained by the passage of the bill.

Case Dismissed.—The Supreme Court today rendered a decision in quo warranto proceedings against the Hayes electors, dismissing the case on the ground that the proceedings were illegally presented on the part of the State instead of the United States. This technical disposition of the electoral case in this State.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

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Mr. Baker, of Maryland, declared the measure unconstitutional and criticized it for excluding from the commission the Chief Justice, characterizing the discrimination as one, not an unjust reflection on a wise magistrate.

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Mr. Hill gave to the bill his hearty and warm approval. Speaking of the South, he said: "I have been a witness of the sorrow of that people and a willing sharer of all their sufferings. May I therefore be pardoned on this occasion for calling the attention of the House and the country to the spirit which has been manifested by that derided people during this entire controversy. On another occasion I defended their manhood, their civilization, and their humanity from what I knew to be unjust attacks. I hope the people will never again be derided by the charges of rebels and traitors solely for offering up their lives in vindication of their honest belief that they did right; and let me express the hope that in the future also they will be regarded as the chief rebel who, by the passage of this measure of peace, shall again whisper the words of sectional hate. Let him be regarded as the chief traitor, who shall again seek to breed sectional strife for himself. I feel a pride in being able to say that I can look upon every foot of the American soil and thank God that it is a part of my country; that I can look on every person in this whole land and say this is my fellow citizen, and that I can raise my vision to the uttermost boundaries of the Republic and say, 'My country, my whole country! blessed be he who bleareth thee, and cursed be he who curseth thee!'"

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, January 26.—MONEY.—Easy at 3 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent. Custom receipts \$158,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$203,000. Clearings \$24,000. Sterling \$4,834,864. GOLD.—Opened and closed at 106 1/2, with bid at 106 1/2. Carrying rates 1 per cent to flat. SILVER.—At London 57 1/2 per ounce. Gold, silver bars \$1 3/4, greenbacks \$1 25, gold certificates 1 1/2 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.—Dull and steady.

UNITED STATES OF 1881, coupon—114 1/2. Five-Twenties (1881)—109. Five-Twenties (1882)—109. Five-Twenties (1883)—109. Five-Twenties (1884)—109. Five-Twenties (1885)—109. Five-Twenties (1886)—109. Five-Twenties (1887)—109. Five-Twenties (1888)—109. Five-Twenties (1889)—109. Five-Twenties (1890)—109. Five-Twenties (1891)—109. Five-Twenties (1892)—109. Five-Twenties (1893)—109. Five-Twenties (1894)—109. Five-Twenties (1895)—109. Five-Twenties (1896)—109. Five-Twenties (1897)—109. Five-Twenties (1898)—109. Five-Twenties (1899)—109. Five-Twenties (1900)—109. Five-Twenties (1901)—109. Five-Twenties (1902)—109. Five-Twenties (1903)—109. Five-Twenties (1904)—109. Five-Twenties (1905)—109. Five-Twenties (1906)—109. Five-Twenties (1907)—109. Five-Twenties (1908)—109. Five-Twenties (1909)—109. Five-Twenties (1910)—10